

# WOULD SHIFT BURDEN

## Defense Apparent In Tanbara Case.

The jury in the case of Tanbara Gisa-buro was sworn before ten o'clock yesterday morning and the greater part of the day was spent by the defense in an attempt to shift the responsibility for the murder of Captain Jacobson to the shoulders of S. Oto, the Japanese cook. This was the line adopted in the cross-examination, the defense seeking to draw out admissions from the cook of a statement said to have been made in the presence of Chester Doyle, in which Tanbara was advised not to implicate Oto.

The day had quite a sensational ending, Judge Estee ordering Oto, the cook, to appear next Thursday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The order was made because of Oto's refusal to answer and evasion of questions put to him both by the Court and the attorneys.

As on the preliminary examination the cook was a bad witness, and rarely answered a question directly. At times it was necessary to repeat a question half a dozen times, and the witness was warned that he should be more careful. Questions were put to him by Judge Estee also, which were productive of no better results, and the Court was finally compelled to give up the examination in disgust. At the conclusion of the cross-examination Judge Estee instructed the interpreter to notify Oto "to appear one week from today to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court in swearing to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, and then refusing to answer questions and evading others; in that way obstructing the course of justice." Oto seemed not much concerned when the words of the Court were interpreted to him.

Attorney Thompson exercised his remaining four peremptory challenges yesterday morning by excusing C. A. Hall, A. W. Meyer, Ed. Towse and Richard Davenport. This left the jury which was finally sworn to try the case composed of the following men:

W. H. Wilkinson, T. H. Hughes, C. H. Brown, M. J. Bissell, E. B. Friel, J. MacDonald, Jonathan Shaw, W. F. Sabin, J. P. Winne, W. T. Schmidt, W. O. Atwater, L. E. C. Parish.

United States Attorney Breckons made his opening statement to the jury immediately. He first said he would prove the jurisdiction of the court by the fact that the Fred J. Wood was an American vessel and the crime was committed on the high seas. He then referred to the evidence which he said would show that the murder was committed by the defendant with a knife, which was taken from his hand by force.

H. E. Thayer, the first witness, said he was secretary of the E. K. Wood Lumber Co., which had a one-eighth interest in the Fred J. Wood, and he testified that the vessel had an American register. F. J. Church identified photographs of the vessel taken by himself, showing where the captain's body was found. Captain U. S. G. White testified as to an examination of the vessel, and Dr. Holt testified as to the wound found by him upon Captain Jacobson's body. He said such a stab would cause instant death, and the captain could not have lived five seconds after the wound in the groin had been inflicted.

S. Oto was the first important witness. He is the Japanese cook who was accused by the cabin boy at the first hearing of being guilty of the murder. His story differed very little from that told at the first hearing. He was just as slow to answer, however, and often evaded the question entirely. He testified that the cabin boy was drunk and he had had trouble with the captain. He said that he had seen the stabbing and tried to separate the captain and the boy, though he was unable to do so, and he then called for help. On cross-examination the witness said that Gisa-buro was not drunk but only sea sick. He was questioned at length by Mr. Thompson as to his trouble with the captain over the cooking, and "sweet soup," and denied that the captain had accused him of making away with rice. Oto was questioned also as to the disposition of his shirt, the intention being that he had thrown it away because it had blood upon it.

Concluding his cross-examination, Mr. Thompson asked regarding a conversation on the launch on the day the Wood came into port with the murdered captain on board. Oto admitted that he had talked with Tanbara on the steamboat where there were a lot of passengers.

"Did you say to Tanbara at that time, 'When we have trial you say you kill today or tomorrow, and when I confess you go free?'" asked the attorney. Objection was made to the question as unimpeachable, but the witness replied: "I didn't say any foolish thing like that."

"Did you not say to the defendant not to talk at the trial and you would see him through?"

"I never said anything like that," was the response.

The questions put to the defendant hear upon admissions said to have been

made by him in the boat in Japanese, which Chester Doyle heard.

The examination closed at four o'clock, Oto's testimony having been concluded. The government still has a number of witnesses. All the matters and a number of officials will be called today. The prosecution may be completed tonight or tomorrow morning.

At the request of one of the jurors, Marshal Hendry was ordered to bring a barber into the jury room at the hotel and shave all the jurors at their own expense if desired.

## WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

Chicago's registration has decreased 62,954.

Mrs. Langtry will tour America once more.

Bon Mot was first in the Los Angeles Derby.

Forty horses were burned to death in a New York fire.

Russell Sage may retire from business owing to ill health.

A balloon car fell near Paris and the two occupants were killed.

The American Generals in England are showered with invitations.

President Palma denies that Cuba is ungrateful to the United States.

Fire destroyed the town of Klamath, Cal., the loss reaching \$600,000.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of California reports a most prosperous year.

President Roosevelt will urge provision for a permanent tariff commission.

The Transvaal promises to exceed its former gold output of \$100,000,000 per year.

Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania has been chosen head of the Grand Army.

Sir John George Bourinet, clerk of the Canadian Commons for 22 years, is dead.

Richard Mansfield has made a great hit as Brutus in a revival of "Julius Caesar."

A nephew of the Duke of Portland has married a Russian emigrant in Canada.

Counterfeit American silver dollars are being made in China and circulated in Manila.

The will of the late Levi Strauss of San Francisco makes special bequests of \$1,667,500.

Jockey Kelf and Henry have been ruled off all French tracks for alleged throwing of races.

Governor Sanguin of the northern district of Lower California has been removed from office.

The New Orleans car strike has been settled, the union agreeing to the Governor's ultimatum.

President Roosevelt took a long drive in Washington on Oct. 12. His condition is satisfactory.

Generals Corbin, Young and Wood have visited and inspected the British army camp at Aldershot.

Ex-President Cleveland declares that a revision of the tariff is the best campaign cry for democracy.

An alleged child of Charles Fair has turned up at San Francisco and there may be a long litigation.

Commander W. E. Sewell has been ordered to proceed to Guam to relieve Schroeder as commandant.

New England men have formed the Chartered Company of Lower California with \$10,000,000 capital.

Anti-Semites caused trouble in an Austrian town during election and the troops were called to quell the riot.

The attempt of the Pressmen's Union to prevent the issue of the November magazines in New York has failed.

The Colombian revolutionist gunboat Padilla is at Punta Arenas looking for the new government cruiser Bogota.

An oil company, with Mr. Cudaby at the head, will spend \$2,000,000 in developing two leased sections of Oklahoma.

A box containing \$50,000 was stolen from the strong room of the steamer Zafiro between Hongkong and Manila.

Colombian revolutionists were routed by the Government forces at La Cienega and Uribe-Uribe was driven back.

Rev. Chas. H. Robinson has been appointed Dean of Westminster in succession to Rev. Granville Bradley, resigned.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine is meeting with much enthusiasm in the meetings he is holding throughout California.

Emperor William has bestowed the decoration of the Prussian Royal Order of the Crown on Sverdrup, the Arctic explorer.

The Macedonian insurrection is growing, and Gen. Zontoff, president of the Macedonian Committee, has escaped from prison.

The Sultan of Bacolod, Mindanao, has rejected the friendly overtures of Gen. Sumner in a defiant letter. He desires war forthwith.

Fredk. Goodall, R. A., the artist, is dangerously ill and his effects are to be sold at auction.

M. d'Ormescheville, who was the prosecuting counsel at the first trial of Dreyfus, has been relieved of his functions with the army.

Count Esterhazy's retirement from the Order of Jesuits was occasioned by a love affair with a French woman whom he has since married.

The Arbitration Court in the Pious fund, at the Hague, has decided that Mexico must pay the United States \$1,460,682, and \$45,950 each year.

President Castro of Venezuela is in the field and the seat of government is on wheels, no one knows where. A victory over revolutionists is reported.

The Warner Ranch Indians in Southern California, who were once looked after spiritually by Bishop Bestardick, are to be moved to a new location.

Slam's crown prince is being entertained in Washington. A banquet was given for him by the Siamese minister at which Secretaries Hay and Root were present.

CATARH IS ALWAYS THE RESULT of a neglected cold. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure catarrh, but will cure the cold and so prevent that disagreeable malady. This remedy not only relieves the local irritation of the throat and lungs, but removes the causes of the disease, and cures the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and grocers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# NOVEL KIND OF FEASTS

Happy-go-Lucky South Sea Islanders at Kalihl Detention Camp.

A happy crowd of people constituting the South Sea Islanders occupy one portion of the Kalihl Detention Camp, and they have recently inaugurated a novel way of getting up what they call a feast. These feasts are held once a week and at times as many as sixty or seventy people, South Sea Islanders and native Hawaiians, attend them. The feast starts in the open air at about three o'clock every Saturday afternoon, and keeps up in varying ways until Monday morning, when the feasters return to their work of fishing and making hats.

Out at the island camp they live in quite a happy-go-lucky manner. They have good buildings to preserve them from the elements but the rooms contain little or no furniture. Numbers of people of both sexes live in the same room, sleep on mats, and in some cases on bare boards. The men of the camp spend their time fishing. Basket traps, three or four feet in length and a couple of feet in diameter, having a small opening for the fish to enter and arranged in such a way that once in a fish cannot get out again, are used by the fishermen. Numbers of these are placed in the shallow sea water near the camp, and allowed to rest there until fish are entrapped. Then the islanders put their catch in smaller baskets and sell them to Chinese fishermen who work the fish ponds out that way.

Through the Chinese the fish reach the Honolulu market. The South Sea men get considerable money in this way. They buy but little clothing, purchase but few provisions, live on fish, and spend the greater portion of their earnings on beer and gin. But each man manages to keep a dollar in his possession until the end of the week, when he throws it into the feast pool to be used in buying beer and gin and other things for the gathering.

The women carry out the same system as the men. They spend all of their time, when not sleeping, in making hats. These hats are sent to Honolulu on Saturday mornings, and peddled about from house to house. They bring anywhere from twenty-five to seventy-five cents each. The agent, usually a native, who sells them must have a little profit, and the rest goes to the hat-makers, who spend a portion of it for cheap finery and the remainder of it for "booze." The women also have to have a dollar at the end of the week, or they will not be allowed to participate in the feast. As from fifty to seventy-five dollars are collected for these feasts one can easily imagine the large quantity of "wet goods" that the party gets.

Old and young gather around the feasting resort and there is considerable fun during the earlier part of the proceedings. A reporter chanced to come upon one of these parties at the detention camp. Everyone looked on in surprise when he approached and seemed to be offended at his presence. "You want buy hat?" queried one old woman. "No, I want feast," answered the reporter. A young girl giggled but was promptly suppressed by an old man who sat beside her. "You got five dollars?" asked a white haired old man, who seemed to be the leader of the party. "No," said the reporter. "Well, we say you much better go away."

The reporter did as he was bid, and was followed a few steps by a number of dogs that had been loafing around the feast waiting for bones that the feasters threw away from time to time. But despite their feasts and drinking these natives give but little trouble. As fast as a feaster becomes too drunk to contribute at the affair others drag him away to a quiet place where he can sleep off the results of his carousal. On the following day he can be seen drinking huge quantities of water and slowly moving off in a surly manner toward the fishing traps.

Mr. Gifford Pinchot, the head of the Forestry Bureau, Department of Agriculture, at Washington, who was expected to pass through Honolulu on his way to the Philippines, has gone there by way of Paris as he was in that city October 4th. His father gave a school of forestry to Yale University. Mr. Pinchot is known by many Honoluluans. Senator George Carter was his guest on his recent visit to Washington. In an interview while in Paris Mr. Pinchot said:

"There are fifty millions of acres of forest in the Philippines. These are dense tropical forests of hard wood. fit for cabinet purposes. The forests alone at the lowest calculation are worth five hundred million dollars. They help to make the islands even a better acquisition than Alaska. Those who kick about the twenty millions paid to Spain for these islands know not what they say. The idea is to make use of these forests and yet to preserve them. They must be cut in such a way that they will reproduce themselves. Forestry enters so much into the climatic conditions and prosperity of a country that too much attention cannot be given to it. In France a man cannot cut down his own trees without the consent of the Government. Some of the oldest French legislation, dating back to the Roman occupation, deals with forestry. The idea is to look after the material interests of the Philippines, just as our three thousand school teachers are cultivating their intellectual domain. If the forests of a country be destroyed it is ruined. Americans are fully alive to this."

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# BOARD OF EDUCATION

Changes Are Made in the Teaching Corps.

At a meeting of the Board of Education yesterday morning plans for the new Reformatory were presented and discussed by the members.

A letter was read from Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture at Washington regarding the establishment of an agricultural school in Honolulu in which he says:

"Without doubt institutions for agricultural education should be established in Hawaii as soon as practicable. It is however, a question well worth considering whether an agricultural institution of college grade is at present needed in Hawaii. Experience under similar conditions elsewhere would seem to indicate that it would be better to establish agricultural schools of secondary grade in which along with the studies ordinarily pursued in high schools a considerable amount of instruction in the theory and practice of agriculture may be given. Such schools should have farms well equipped with live stock and farm machinery, and instruction in agriculture should be along practical lines, with special reference to local and agricultural needs. The principals of such schools should be men trained in our agricultural colleges and in thorough sympathy with industrial education."

A letter was received from Mrs. L. C. Lyman, Josephine Deyo and C. C. Kennedy of Hilo petitioning for a kindergarten school at Waialeale. There being no appropriation for the purpose, it was decided to ask the legislature for the necessary funds.

Leave of absence was granted to Mrs. Hane, Mrs. Amalu and J. K. Burket. The following report on changes in the teaching corps was approved:

Mrs. Ellen Kenway transferred from Puhukula to Waikiki without change of salary.

Mrs. W. M. McIntyre appointed to Puhukula in place of Mrs. Kenway, transferred.

Miss Mary Pickard appointed teacher of the Kamaea school.

Miss Mary Enos appointed a pupil teacher at Hakalua.

Miss Anna M. Cook transferred from Hilo to Honolulu without change of salary, vice Miss Maud Woods, resigned.

Mrs. Laniana McKenzie appointed to Makapuu, vice Miss Amy Van Deerin, resigned.

W. J. E. Payne appointed to Kukuihaele, vice Miss Bernice Pease, transferred to Kamalo, vice Miss Theresa McCortland.

Miss Bernice Pease transferred from Kukuihaele to Kamalo, without change of salary.

Miss B. K. Mahlum transferred from Olua to Waimea, Kauai, without change of salary, vice Miss Quint, who failed to return.

On the recommendation of Normal Inspector King Chas. Kelikahuna of the Pelekunu school is dropped from the service and Miss Emma Kane takes his place.

Miss Lizzie Auhai, a new teacher on the force, appointed to the Kamaea school, Puna.

Miss Mabel Hansen, a new teacher on the force, appointed principal of the 12 miles school, Puna.

Mrs. Mattie Wakefield, a new teacher on the force, appointed assistant in the 12 miles school.

Miss L. M. Carpenter, a new teacher on the force, appointed an assistant in the Olua school in place of Miss Mahlum, transferred.

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